

REMARKS

This Amendment and Response and the following remarks are intended to fully respond to the Final Office Action mailed September 1, 2009. In that Office Action, claims 1-12, 14-22, and 24-30 were examined, and all were rejected. Specifically, claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-23, and 25-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. App. Publ. No. 2004/0010696 to Cannon, et al. (hereinafter, "Cannon") in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,801,998 to Hanna et al. (hereinafter, "Hanna") in view of "Login-less Simplified Transaction Tool" (hereinafter, "IBM"). Claims 6, 16 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Cannon, Hanna, and IBM in view of U.S. Pat. App. Publ. No. 2003/0115342 to Lortz, et al. (hereinafter, "Lortz"). Further, claims 7-10, 17-20, and 27-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Cannon and IBM in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,216,229 to Fischer in further view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,434,399 to Kamperschroer. Reconsideration of these rejections, as they might apply to the original and amended claims in view of these remarks, is respectfully requested.

In this Amendment and Response, claims 1-12, 14-22, and 24-26 have been amended. Claims 27-30 have been cancelled without prejudice, and claims 13 and 23 remain cancelled without prejudice. No claims have been added. Therefore, claims 1-12, 14-22, and 24-26 remain present for examination. This application is in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103(a): Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-23, & 25-30

Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-23, and 25-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Cannon in view of Hanna in view of IBM. The Applicants respectfully disagree with and traverse these rejections. To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the references must teach or suggest each and every one of the claim elements to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. *See* MPEP §§ 2142, 2143.03; *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385 (C.C. P.A. 1970). In addition, *KSR International Company v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1741 (2007), requires that there "must be some *articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning* to support the legal conclusion of obviousness." (Emphasis added.) Further, "a patent composed of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was, independently, known in the prior art." *KSR Int'l Co.*, 127 S. Ct. at 1741. Specifically, the references fail to teach or suggest all of the claim elements.

For example, Cannon in view of Hanna in view of IBM fails to teach or suggest at least the following with respect to claim 1:

...
presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store included in the initiating system for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in a first identity information document and to include in a second identity information document, wherein the first identity information document is based on a first intended receiving system and the second identity information document is based on a second intended receiving system, the first intended receiving system being different from the second intended receiving system, and wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the first and the second intended receiving systems;
receiving a first selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in the first identity information document, wherein the first selected identity information comprises a first subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store, and wherein the first subset of identity information is specific to the first intended receiving system;
receiving a second selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in memory for inclusion in the second identity information document, wherein the second selected identity information comprises a second subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store, and wherein the second subset of identity information is specific to the second intended receiving system and is different from the first subset of identity information;
reading the first and the second selected identity information from the self-identity information store included in the initiating system;
generating the first identity information document to include the first selected identity information and at least a first key, the first identity information document signed using a second key associated with the first key in the first identity information document; and
....

Claim 1, supra (as amended) (emphasis added).

Cannon relates generally to providing an identification device for establishing trust of an individual:

The present invention provides methods and systems for establishing trust in an identity of an individual . . .

The present invention relates generally to *an identification device and applications thereof*. In one preferred embodiment, the present invention relates

to an identification device with an inexpensive piezoelectric sensor element for obtaining biometric data or information, such as for a print, and using the obtained information to recognize and/or verify the identity of an individual. Any other known types of print sensor (such as a capacitive sensor, etc.) can be used. Print can be any type of print including, but not limited to, a print of all or part of one or more fingers, palms, toes, foot, hand, etc. A print can also be a rolled print, a flat print, or a slap print. The term 'print data' or 'print information' refers to digital data representative of an image of a print (e.g., a bitmap or other type of file or data structure).

Cannon, at [0029-0030] (emphasis added).

Cannon thus relates to an “identification device” for obtaining information from an individual in order “to recognize and/or verify the identity” of the individual. *Cannon, at [0029-0030].* Cannon thus fails to teach, for example, “. . . *presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store included in the initiating system for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in a first identity information document and to include in a second identity information document, . . . wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the first and the second intended receiving systems . . .*” *Claim 1, supra (as amended) (emphasis added).* Indeed, Cannon provides no disclosure or suggestion of a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in a first identity information document “*based on a first intended receiving system. . .*” (Emphasis added.) Further, Cannon provides no disclosure of selecting information from a list in a self-identity information store included in an initiating system, and makes no distinction with regard to a particular recipient of information. Rather, Cannon merely describes the process of establishing a trust in general and references a basic “terminal” to which to send data:

In case I, sample print data and reference print data are sent from identification device 602 over link 603 to terminal 605. The print document generator generates print document 604. Print document 604 in case I includes identity data, sample print, and reference print data. The identity data is signed with an individual private key and attached to the print document 604. Terminal 605 forwards the print document 604 to IDSP 608.

Cannon, at [00064] (emphasis added).

Cannon therefore fails to teach or suggest, for example, “. . . *receiving a first selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in the first identity information document, wherein the first selected identity information comprises a first subset of identity information relating to the*

principal in the self-identity information store, and *wherein the first subset of identity information is specific to the first intended receiving system; receiving a second selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in memory for inclusion in the second identity information document, wherein the second selected identity information comprises a second subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store, and wherein the second subset of identity information is specific to the second intended receiving system and is different from the first subset of identity information . . .*” *Claim 1, supra (as amended) (emphasis added)*. Cannon, instead, is focused on extracting the received data and determining if a match exists to establish trust. *See, e.g., Cannon, at [0065-0077]*.

Further, Hanna and IBM fail to cure the deficiencies of Cannon. Hanna relates generally to requiring an applicant to “prove membership within a group having the requisite privileges to obtain access to the service or resource without receipt of intelligible information from the application server regarding the identification of the group or groups having access privileges.” *Hanna, at 3:9-18*. Hanna thus relates to “proving” group membership:

In response to a request for service provided by the applicant to the application server, the application server transmits an encrypted message to the client which includes an identification of the group or groups having a right of access to the service requested by the client. . . . An identification of a group membership server that maintains group membership information may also be transmitted along with the encrypted message in the event that multiple group membership serves are employed within the system.

Hanna, at 3:17-28.

Hanna therefore fails to teach or suggest, for example, “. . . *presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store included in the initiating system for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in a first identity information document and to include in a second identity information document, wherein the first identity information document is based on a first intended receiving system and the second identity information document is based on a second intended receiving system, the first intended receiving system being different from the second intended receiving system, and wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the first and the second intended receiving systems; receiving a first selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in the first identity information*

document . . . *receiving a second selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in memory for inclusion in the second identity information document, . . . wherein the second subset of identity information is specific to the second intended receiving system and is different from the first subset of identity information . . .*” (Emphasis added.)

Further, IBM fails to cure the deficiencies of Cannon and Hanna. IBM relates generally to an online application system and user authentication mechanism for such system. *IBM, at 1.* Specifically, IBM provides that an online application may be completed “without a logon process.” *IBM, at 1.* IBM thus provides no teaching or suggestion, at a minimum, of, “. . . *a list of identity information from a self-identity information store included in the initiating system for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in a first identity information document and to include in a second identity information document, wherein the first identity information document is based on a first intended receiving system and the second identity information document is based on a second intended receiving system, . . . the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the first and the second intended receiving systems; receiving a first selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in the first identity information document . . . receiving a second selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store . . . wherein the second subset of identity information is specific to the second intended receiving system and is different from the first subset of identity information . . .*” (Emphasis added.)

Accordingly, Cannon in view of Hanna in view of IBM fail to teach or suggest each and every limitation of claim 1, and allowance of this claim is therefore respectfully requested. While the above discussion shows that the cited references do not teach each and every aspect of claim 1, amendments to claim 1 are made in the interest only of forwarding the prosecution of this application to allowance and are not necessarily made to address the Office Action’s rejections based on the cited references. Amendments are therefore made without prejudice. Because claims 2-6 depend on allowable base claim 1, these claims are also allowable, and such action is respectfully requested. As such, any remaining arguments supporting the rejections of these claims are not acquiesced to even though they are not directly addressed herein. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully request the allowance of claims 1-7.

In addition, for at least the reasons set forth above, Cannon in view of Hanna in view of IBM fail to teach or suggest each and every limitation of independent claims 7, 11, 17, and 21. Further to the discussion above, the cited references also fail to teach or suggest with respect to claims 7 and 17, at a minimum “. . . determining whether the first subset of identity information in the first identity information document is reliable . . . determining whether to verify the first subset of identity information if the first subset of identity information is not reliable . . .” For example, the cited references fail to disclose or suggest at least the following with respect to claims 7, 11, 17, and 21:

. . .
receiving, at a first recipient, a signed first identity information document from the initiating system, wherein *the first identity information document contains selected identity information comprising a first subset of identity information relating to a principal and selected from a self-identity information store included in the initiating system, and wherein the first subset of identity information is specific to the first recipient, and wherein the first subset of identity information is different from a second subset of identity information, the second subset of identity information being contained in a second identity information document intended for a second recipient;*
determining whether the first subset of identity information in the first identity information document is reliable;
saving the first subset of identity information in a recognized identity information store located at the first recipient and stored in a memory if the first subset of identity information is determined to be reliable;
determining whether to verify the first subset of identity information if the first subset of identity information is not reliable; and
if the first subset of identity information is not reliable, saving the first subset of identity information in the recognized identity information store at the first recipient with a flag indicating the first subset of identity information is not reliable.

Claim 7, supra (as amended) (emphasis added).

. . .
select identity information from a self-identity information store included in an initiating system for inclusion in a first identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises a predetermined first subset of identity information relating to a principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the predetermined first subset of identity information is specific to a first intended recipient and is automatically selected for inclusion in the first identity information document, and wherein a predetermined second subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store is specific to a second intended recipient, the second subset of identity information being different from the first subset of identity information;

read the first subset of identity information *from the self-identity information store included in the initiating system*;
generate the first identity information document to include the first subset of identity information and at least a first key, the first identity information document signed using a second key paired with the first key; and
....

Claim 11, supra (as amended) (emphasis added).

...
receive, at a first recipient, a signed first identity information document from the initiating system, *the signed first identity information document containing selected identity information comprising a first subset of identity information relating to the principal in a self-identity information store included in the initiating system, wherein the first subset of identity information is specific to the first recipient, and wherein a second subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store is specific to a second intended recipient, the second intended recipient being different from the first intended recipient, and the second subset of identity information being different from the first subset of identity information*;
determine whether the first subset of identity information in the first identity information document is reliable;
determine whether to verify the first subset of identity information if the identity information is not reliable;
save the first subset of identity information in a recognized identity information store located at the first recipient if the first subset of identity information is determined to be reliable; and
if the first subset of identity information is not reliable, save the first subset of identity information in the recognized identity information store at the first recipient with a flag indicating the first subset of identity information is not reliable, the recognized identity information store being used for future recognition of the principal.

Claim 17, supra (as amended) (emphasis added).

...
presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store included in an initiating system for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in a first identity information document and to include in a second identity information document, wherein the first identity information document is based on a first intended recipient and the second identity information document is based on a second intended recipient, the first intended recipient being different from the second intended recipient, and wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the first and the second intended recipients;
receiving a first selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for

inclusion in the first identity information document, wherein the first selected identity information comprises a first subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store, and wherein the first subset of identity information is *specific to the first intended recipient*;

receiving a second selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in memory for inclusion in the second identity information document, wherein the second selected identity information comprises a second subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store, and wherein the second subset of identity information is *specific to the second intended receiving system and is different from the first subset of identity information*;

reading the first and the second selected identity information *from the self-identity information store included in the initiating system*;

generating the first identity information document to include the first selected identity information and at least a public key, the first identity information document signed with a private key associated with the public key in the first identity information document; and

sending the first identity information document to the first recipient to establish an identity of the principal at the first recipient;

generating the second identity information document to include the second selected identity information and a digital signature; and

sending the second identity information document to the second recipient to establish an identity of the principal at the second recipient.

Claim 21, supra (as amended) (emphasis added).

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, Cannon in view of Hanna in view of IBM fail to teach or suggest each and every limitation of claims 7, 11, 17, and 21. Because claims 8-10, 12, 14-16, 18-20, 22, and 24-26 depend on allowable base claims 7, 11, 17, and 21, respectively, *see discussion supra*, these claims are also patentable over Cannon in view of Hanna in view of IBM. Allowance of these claims is therefore respectfully requested. As such, any remaining arguments supporting the rejections of these claims are not acquiesced to even though they are not directly addressed herein.

For at least the reasons presented above, claims 1-12, 14-22, and 24-26 are patentable over Cannon in view of Hanna in view of IBM. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully request the allowance of this application.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103(a): Claims 6, 16 & 26

Claims 6, 16 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Cannon, Hanna, and IBM in view of Lortz. The Applicants respectfully

disagree with and traverse these rejections. The cited references fail to teach or suggest all of the claim elements.

Because claims 6, 16 and 26 depend from allowable base claims 1, 11 and 21, respectively, *see discussion supra*, claims 6, 16 and 26 are patentable over Cannon, Hanna, and IBM in view of Lortz. The allowance of claims 6, 16 and 26 is therefore respectfully requested. As such, any remaining arguments supporting the rejections of claims 6, 16 and 26 are not acquiesced to even though they are not directly addressed herein.

Further, Cannon, Hanna, and IBM in view of Lortz fail to teach or suggest at least the following with respect to claims 6, 16 and 26:

...
presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store included in the initiating system for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in a first identity information document and to include in a second identity information document, wherein the first identity information document is based on a first intended receiving system and the second identity information document is based on a second intended receiving system, the first intended receiving system being different from the second intended receiving system, and wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the first and the second intended receiving systems;
receiving a first selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in the first identity information document, wherein the first selected identity information comprises a first subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store, and wherein the first subset of identity information is specific to the first intended receiving system;
receiving a second selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in memory for inclusion in the second identity information document, wherein the second selected identity information comprises a second subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store, and wherein the second subset of identity information is specific to the second intended receiving system and is different from the first subset of identity information;
reading the first and the second selected identity information from the self-identity information store included in the initiating system;
generating the first identity information document to include the first selected identity information and at least a first key, the first identity information document signed using a second key associated with the first key in the first identity information document; and

....

Claim 1, supra (as amended) (emphasis added) (upon which claim 6 depends).

...

select identity information from a self-identity information store included in an initiating system for inclusion in a first identity information document, wherein the selected identity information comprises a predetermined first subset of identity information relating to a principal in the self-identity information store and wherein the predetermined first subset of identity information is specific to a first intended recipient and is automatically selected for inclusion in the first identity information document, and wherein a predetermined second subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store is specific to a second intended recipient, the second subset of identity information being different from the first subset of identity information;

read the first subset of identity information from the self-identity information store included in the initiating system;

generate the first identity information document to include the first subset of identity information and at least a first key, the first identity information document signed using a second key paired with the first key; and

....

Claim 11, supra (as amended) (emphasis added) (upon which claim 16 depends).

...

presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store included in an initiating system for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in a first identity information document and to include in a second identity information document, wherein the first identity information document is based on a first intended recipient and the second identity information document is based on a second intended recipient, the first intended recipient being different from the second intended recipient, and wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the first and the second intended recipients;

receiving a first selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in the first identity information document, wherein the first selected identity information comprises a first subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store, and wherein the first subset of identity information is specific to the first intended recipient;

receiving a second selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in memory for inclusion in the second identity information document, wherein the second selected identity information comprises a second subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store, and wherein the

second subset of identity information is *specific to the second intended receiving system and is different from the first subset of identity information*;
reading the first and the second selected identity information from the *self-identity information store included in the initiating system*;
generating the first identity information document to include the first selected identity information and at least a public key, the first identity information document signed with a private key associated with the public key in the first identity information document; and
sending the first identity information document to the first recipient to establish an identity of the principal at the first recipient;
generating the second identity information document to include the second selected identity information and a digital signature; and
sending the second identity information document to the second recipient to establish an identity of the principal at the second recipient.

Claim 21, supra (as amended) (emphasis added) (upon which claim 26 depends).

Lortz fails to cure the deficiencies of Cannon, Hanna, and IBM. Lortz relates generally to “assembling authorization certificate chains.” *Lortz, at [0017]*. Lortz describes an “authorization certificate chain” as “a sequence of one or more certificates issued by a holder of authorized keys. The chain conveys the authorization where the root key is trusted by prior knowledge.” *Lortz, at [0022]*. Lortz therefore relates to certificate chains for authorization and therefore provides no teaching or disclosure, at a minimum, of “. . . *presenting a list of identity information from a self-identity information store included in the initiating system for a principal using the initiating system to select information to include in a first identity information document and to include in a second identity information document, wherein the first identity information document is based on a first intended receiving system and the second identity information document is based on a second intended receiving system, the first intended receiving system being different from the second intended receiving system, and wherein the presenting the list of identity information for selection allows the principal to control the disclosure of identity information to the first and the second intended receiving systems; receiving a first selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in a memory for inclusion in the first identity information document . . . receiving a second selection of identity information from the list of identity information from the self-identity information store stored in memory for inclusion in the second identity information document, . . . wherein the second subset of identity information is specific*

to the second intended receiving system and is different from the first subset of identity information” See, e.g., claim 1, supra (emphasis added); see also claims 11 & 21, supra.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, Cannon, Hanna, and IBM in view of Lortz fail to teach or suggest each and every limitation of claims 6, 16 and 26. As such, any remaining arguments supporting the rejections of these claims are not acquiesced to even though they are not directly addressed herein. Allowance of claims 6, 16 and 26 is therefore respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103(a): Claims 7-10, 17-20 & 27-30

Claims 7-10, 17-20, and 27-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer in further view of Kamperschroer. The Applicants respectfully disagree with and traverse these rejections. The cited references fail to teach or suggest all of the claim elements with respect to claims 7-10 and 17-20 (claims 27-30 have been cancelled without prejudice).

For at least the reasons discussed above, claims 7 and 17 are patentable over Cannon and IBM. Further, Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer in further view of Kamperschroer fail to teach or suggest at least the following with respect to claims 7 and 17:

...
receiving, at a first recipient, a signed first identity information document from the initiating system, *wherein the first identity information document contains selected identity information comprising a first subset of identity information relating to a principal and selected from a self-identity information store included in the initiating system, and wherein the first subset of identity information is specific to the first recipient, and wherein the first subset of identity information is different from a second subset of identity information, the second subset of identity information being contained in a second identity information document intended for a second recipient;*

determining whether the first subset of identity information in the first identity information document is reliable;

saving the first subset of identity information in a recognized identity information store located at the first recipient and stored in a memory if the first subset of identity information is determined to be reliable;

determining whether to verify the first subset of identity information if the first subset of identity information is not reliable; and

if the first subset of identity information is not reliable, saving the first subset of identity information in the recognized identity information store at the first recipient with a flag indicating the first subset of identity information is not reliable.

Claim 7, supra (as amended) (emphasis added).

...

receive, at a first recipient, a signed first identity information document from the initiating system, *the signed first identity information document containing selected identity information comprising a first subset of identity information relating to the principal in a self-identity information store included in the initiating system, wherein the first subset of identity information is specific to the first recipient, and wherein a second subset of identity information relating to the principal in the self-identity information store is specific to a second intended recipient, the second intended recipient being different from the first intended recipient, and the second subset of identity information being different from the first subset of identity information;*

determine whether the first subset of identity information in the first identity information document is reliable;

determine whether to verify the first subset of identity information if the identity information is not reliable;

save the first subset of identity information in a recognized identity information store located at the first recipient if the first subset of identity information is determined to be reliable; and

if the first subset of identity information is not reliable, save the first subset of identity information in the recognized identity information store at the first recipient with a flag indicating the first subset of identity information is not reliable, the recognized identity information store being used for future recognition of the principal.

Claim 17, supra (as amended) (emphasis added).

Fischer in further view of Kamperschroer fail to cure the deficiencies of Cannon and IBM. Fischer generally relates to retrieving security information for a user to access system resources:

[T]he present invention contemplates escrowing any secret digital information voluntarily placed in the hands of an escrow agent (e.g., a Swiss bank account number, safety deposit identifying indicia, vault combination, . . .). The present invention permits a user to cryptographically secure such data and to securely permit a manufacturer, vendor, or other escrow agent's (trustee) to allow the user to access data under circumstances where the password is forgotten or lost.

Fischer, at 2:22-30.

Fischer's retrieval of security information therefore fails to cure the deficiencies of Cannon and IBM as discussed above, for example. Similarly, Kamperschroer fails to cure the deficiencies of Cannon, IBM, and Fischer. Kamperschroer generally relates to "... improving the subscription of telecommunication devices at cooperating stations connectable to the

telecommunication devices by wireless telecommunication in wireless telecommunication systems, . . .” *Kamperschroer*, at 9:11-15. Fischer and Kamperschroer therefore fail to disclose or suggest, for example, “. . . *the first identity information document contains selected identity information comprising a first subset of identity information relating to a principal and selected from a self-identity information store included in the initiating system, and wherein the first subset of identity information is specific to the first recipient, and wherein the first subset of identity information is different from a second subset of identity information, the second subset of identity information being contained in a second identity information document intended for a second recipient; determining whether the first subset of identity information in the first identity information document is reliable; saving the first subset of identity information in a recognized identity information store located at the first recipient and stored in a memory if the first subset of identity information is determined to be reliable; determining whether to verify the first subset of identity information if the first subset of identity information is not reliable . . .*” See, e.g., *claim 7, supra (as amended) (emphasis added); see also claim 17, supra.*

Further, the Office Action cites Official Notice, stating, “Official notice is taken that it would have been obvious and was well known in the art at the time of the invention to receive an input from a user into a graphical user interface.” *Office Action*, 09/01/2009, at 10. Whether or not the Official Notice taken is accurate, the Applicants note that the Cannon, IBM, Fischer, and Kamperschroer references fail to teach or suggest the features of the claims discussed above, *see supra*, and no additional references have been cited that compensate for the deficiencies in these cited references.

Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer in further view of Kamperschroer fail to teach or suggest each and every limitation of claims 7 and 17. Because claims 8-10 and 18-20 depend on allowable base claims 7 and 17 respectively, *see discussion supra*, these claims are also patentable over the cited references. Allowance of these claims is therefore respectfully requested. As such, any remaining arguments supporting the rejections of these claims are not acquiesced to even though they are not directly addressed herein.

For at least the reasons presented above, claims 7-10 and 17-20 (claims 27-30 have been cancelled without prejudice) are patentable over Cannon and IBM in view of Fischer in further view of Kamperschroer. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully request the allowance of this application.

Conclusion

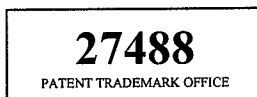
This Amendment and Response fully responds to the Final Office Action mailed September 1, 2009. It is recognized that the Office Action may contain arguments and rejections that are not directly addressed by this Amendment and Response because they are rendered moot in light of the preceding arguments in favor of patentability. Hence, the failure, if any, of this Amendment and Response to directly address an argument and/or comment raised in the Office Action should not be taken as an indication that the Applicant believes the argument and/or comment has merit. Additionally, the failure, if any, to address statements and/or comments made in the Office Action does not mean that the Applicants acquiesce to such statements and/or comments. Furthermore, the claims of the present application may include other elements, not discussed in this Amendment and Response, which are not shown, taught, or otherwise suggested by the art of record. Accordingly, the preceding arguments in favor of patentability are advanced without prejudice to other bases of patentability.


It is believed that no fees are due with this Amendment and Response. However, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiencies or credit any overpayment with respect to this patent application to deposit account number 13-2725.

In light of the above remarks and amendments, the application is in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested. Should any additional issues need to be resolved, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned to attempt to resolve those issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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